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ON MEXICAN SATYRIDAE,
WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

LEE D. MILLER

The Allyn Foundation,
Rm. 885, 222 West Adams Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois 60606

THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM-CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA expedition to eastern Mexico in January, 1966, collected relatively few Satyridae, mostly of rather common species. Two specimens were of special note, and these are recorded here.

A single female of *Dioriste tauropolis* (Westwood) was collected on 9 January 0-3 miles northwest of Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, between 280 and 700 m. elevation in the tropical evergreen forest. This specimen and another taken by Mr. L. I. Gilbert (personal communication) apparently represent the furthest north records for *tauropolis*. Godman and Salvin (1879-1901: 108) report it from Cordova and Jalapa, Veracruz, while Hoffmann (1940: 670) lists this species from only Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas and Oaxaca. The present specimen (L. D. Miller specimen no. 1966-373) was collected flying in the sunlight along a woodland road.

Members of the genus *Cyllopsis* infrequently are collected in series, so it was a pleasant surprise to take a series of nine specimens in a semi-montane situation east of Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas. When the material was prepared eight of the specimens were of the relatively common *C. gemma freemani* (Stalings and Turner), but the ninth was totally unlike any *Cyllopsis* I have seen. My first impression was that the specimen was a singular aberration, but its genitalia are totally unlike those of *freemani*, and this specimen apparently represents a new species.



Figs. 1-2. *Cyllopsis dospassosi*, new species, Holotype δ . Fig. 1, upper surface. Fig. 2, under surface. About 3.5 times natural size.

Cyllopsis dospassosi, new species

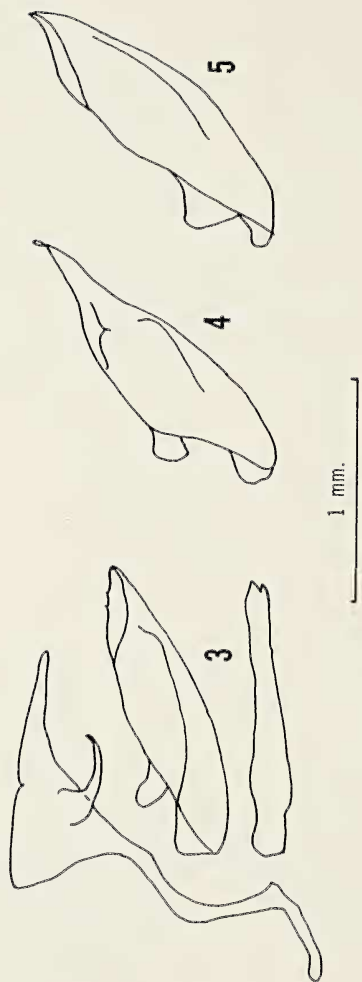
Figs. 1, 2 (Holotype ♂), 3 (genitalia of Holotype ♂)

Male: — Head, thorax and abdomen dark brown densely clothed with dull brown hairs above and tan ones below. Palpi dark brown densely clothed with dark brown hairs above and tan ones below. Antennae dark brown dorsad, tan ventrad with the shaft ringed in dark brown. The legs are clothed with dense tan hairs. Forewings above dull grayish-brown shading to darker dull brown marginally and around the apex to about halfway down the costa; otherwise unmarked. There is no androconial patch of mealy scales below the cell, as are shown in the *hilaria* (Godman) group. Hindwings above also dull grayish-brown, darker at the apex, with double blackish-brown marginal spots in spaces M_2 - M_3 and M_3 - Cu_1 , as well as a faint smaller single spot in Cu_1 - Cu_2 , and the bands of the under side showing through faintly. Forewings beneath olive-tan marked with olive-brown as follows: many scrawls in the basal part of the cell, a large patch at the end of the cell, a spotband just outside the cell from the apex to 2A, the spot in 2A being doubled with the proximal member situated directly below the cell spot, and a marginal spotband from cells R_5 - M_1 to Cu_2 -2A. The hindwings below are of the same olive-tan color as the forewings, scrawled basally with olive-brown and with two transverse broken bands of the same color from the costa to near the inner margin, one across the cell and the other outside it, and with two silver-centered dark brown ocelli marginally in spaces M_2 - M_3 and M_3 - Cu_1 along a thin, wavy, silver marginal band extending from spaces R_5 - M_1 to Cu - Cu_2 . The fringes are uniformly dull brown above and tan beneath on both wings. The length of the forewing of the Holotype ♂ is 16 mm.

The male genitalia bear little resemblance to those of *freemani* but are rather close to those of *hilaria*, especially as regards the straighter uncus and the blunter valvae. The valvae of *freemani* are tapered to a point (Fig. 4). For comparison the valva of *hilaria* is shown in Fig. 5.

Female: — Unknown.

Holotype ♂: — 52 mi. E. of Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, MEXICO, 510 m., 7 Jan. 1966 (C. M. — C. U. A. expedition); L. D. Miller specimen no. 1966-119; ♂ genitalia slide no. 1496 (Lee D. Miller). The Holotype is in the collection of Carnegie Museum.



Figs. 3-5, ♂ genitalia of *Cyllopsis*. Fig. 3, *C. dospassosi*, new species, ♂ genitalia of Holotype. Fig. 4, *C. gemma freemani* (Stallings & Turner), valva. Fig. 5, *C. hilaria* (Godman), valva.

I take great pleasure in naming this distinctive species for Dr. C. F. dosPassos of Mendham, New Jersey, who was in part responsible for the expedition. His work has put him in the forefront of American lepidopterists.

Cyllopsis dospassosi is totally unlike *freemani*, *pyracmon* (Butler), or any of the other species previously recorded from so near the United States, as shown by both the pattern and the genitalic structures. The present species is most closely allied to *hilaria*, *pephredo* (Godman) and their relatives, but it may be distinguished immediately by the grayer upper surface and the olive-tan under surface with no trace of the rust color that characterizes the rest of the *hilaria*-group. The male genitalia differ in only minor respects from those of *hilaria*, but such close correspondence in the terminalia of closely related species is the rule in *Cyllopsis*. The Holotype of *dospassosi* was collected in the tropical deciduous forest perched in a brush pile at the edge of the dense woods. This species should be sought in other suitable habitats in Tamaulipas, particularly further south in the Sierra de Tamaulipas proper, and in the low coastal hills of northern Veracruz. There is a remote possibility that *dospassosi* may be found in southern Texas if suitable habitat for it can be found.

LITERATURE CITED

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